



= ANNUAL REPORT =

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Borough of Bury St. Edmund's.

. . 1920. . .

BURY ST. EDMUND'S :

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BOROUGH OF BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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Matron Isolation Hospital MISS B. FLOYD.

Inspector of Nuisances :

MR. A. ISHERWOOD, C.R. San. I., Member S.I. Association.

DEMOGRAPHICAL STATISTICS.

<i>Enumerated Population (Census 1911)</i>	...	...	16,785
Estimated Population, 1920	{ For estimating Birth Rate		16,612
	{ „ „ Death Rate		16,384
Area in Statutory Acres	...	...	2,934
Rateable Valuation	...	...	£70,438

A rate of 1d. in the £ yields £255.

<i>Total Births in 1920</i>	...	...	...	409
Nett ditto	...	...	...	401
Rate per thousand	...	...	...	24.14
Rate for 1919	...	...	...	15.96
<i>Total Deaths in 1920</i>	...	...	...	218
Nett ditto	...	...	...	181
Rate per thousand	...	...	...	11.04
Rate for 1919	...	...	...	12.66

BOROUGH OF BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

ANUNAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

== 1920 ==

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the Eighteenth Annual Report published since my appointment to office. It will be found arranged in accordance with Circular 168 and Memorandum $\frac{40}{\text{Int.}}$ of the Ministry of Health, February, 1921, and has been made as concise as possible.

I beg to thank the Public Health Committee and my official colleagues for their unfailing courtesy and ready assistance on all occasions.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST STORK,

Medical Officer of Health.

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Population. Census of 1911 was 16,785, and estimated for 1920 for births was 16,612 and for deaths 16,384.

Physical Features and General Character of the District. The soil consists of gravel and brick earth lying over chalk, which is often very near the surface. The valley of the River Lark runs Northwards through the area.

*Rainfall for 1920.				Rainfall.	Days on which rain fell.
	January	...	...	2.01	16
	February	...	...	1.26	9
	March ...	...	...	1.64	15
	April ...	...	...	4.03	26
	May ...	...	...	1.25	12
	June ...	...	...	1.33	7
	July ...	...	...	2.66	20
	August...	...	...	2.06	14
	September	...	...	2.11	15
	October...	...	...	.51	5
	November	...	...	.64	7
	December	...	...	2.52	19
				—	—
	Total	...	...	22.02	165
				—	—

Social Conditions. The industries consist of Iron Works, Maltings and Brewing. There is a general trade maintained by shops supplying the needs of the surrounding district, which is agricultural and fairly prosperous.

* By courtesy of the Rev. J. S. Pratt.

There were 409 births, the nett figure for the Borough **Vital Statistics.** being 401. Of the 409, 196 were boys and 213 girls; of the total 31 were illegitimate, of which a third, occurring in the Union, were imported.

The birth rate for 1920 was 24.14, and the total num- **Birth Rate.** ber of births the largest since 1905. Rate for England and Wales, 25.4. Rate in 1919, 15.96 (Bury St. Edmund's).

Total number of deaths registered, 218. To these **Death Rate.** have to be added 11 transferable from other areas, with 48 deducted as transferable out; giving a nett total of 181. The death rate was thus 11.04; the figure for England and Wales being 12.4, and the local rate for 1919, 12.66.

Twelve deaths occurred amongst infants under one **Infant Mortality.** year of age, three being non-residents. The rate per 1,000 births was therefore 22.44, compared with 74.35 last year, and constituted 4.97 per cent. of the total mortality. The rate for England and Wales was 80.

Fifty-nine persons over 65 years of age died in the **Senile Mortality.** town, of whom 47 were residents; four others were reported from outside, making a total of 51 nett; which represents senile mortality 28.17 per cent., compared with 44.13 per cent. last year. The infantile and senile mortality=33.14 per cent.

Deaths under this head were one each from Enteric **Zymotic Mortality.** Fever, Erysipelas, Puerperal Septicæmia and Influenza, and two from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Omitting the death from Influenza, the Zymotic death rate was .30.

Phthisis and Tubercular Diseases.

Phthisis caused 10 deaths, one being that of a non-resident. Two others belonging to the town were reported from Ipswich, the nett total being 11. Other Tubercular Diseases caused the death of six persons, one a non-resident. A total of 16 deaths gives a death rate under this heading of .97, which is a marked reduction on previous records.

Cancer and Malignant Diseases.

There were 38 deaths recorded, 7 being non-residents. The rate of Bury St. Edmund's was 1.89, or 17.12 per cent. of the total deaths ; about the average.

Uncertified Deaths.

There were four of these, one from "Natural Causes," one from "Heart Failure," one from "Heart Failure due to Senile Decay," and one from "Fracture of Femur (right), accidental—Shock."

Inquests.

Eight Inquests were held, death in two cases being due to self-inflicted injuries, and in five to accident ; the eighth was due to natural causes.

Poor Law Relief.

The number of persons receiving out-door relief was 68 men, 141 women, and 169 children, a total of 378, at a cost of £2,124 6s. 6½d. The number of persons admitted to the Workhouse was 28 men, 27 women, and 12 children, a total of 67, compared with 111 in 1919. The number of vagrants, on the other hand, increased from 545 to 1,203.

Union Infirmary.

Contains 99 beds, of which four are lying-in beds, and the accommodation is adequate.

The West Suffolk General Hospital.

With 84 beds, mainly supported by voluntary subscriptions, treated from the Borough 331 in-patients, 550 out-patients, and 480 casualties.

B.—SANTITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

A constant supply from a deep well of excellent **Water Supply.** quality, though the water is hard. One hundred and six houses, occupied by 376 people, are supplied from 32 deep wells. The water from these is periodically analysed, and pollution, which is rare, is generally taken advantage of to close the well and bring in the main supply.

The Lark flows on the East side of the Borough from **Rivers and South to North and receives mainly surface water. Streams.** The effluent from the Flax Factory is subjected to filtration in special tanks and has caused no nuisance. There is no sewage pollution of the stream.

There are still a certain number of houses unconnect- **Drainage and ed with the town drainage, owing to the fact that they Sewerage.** lie at levels which are too low to allow of their being connected with the main sewer; the latter has a free out-fall to the Sewage Farm, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The general drainage and sewage disposal are excellent. The houses which are not connected rely mainly upon the dry earth system, with subsoil disposal on allotments and gardens in neighbouring open spaces; there are but few cess-pools.

Not more than two houses are permitted to share a **Closet Accom- common w.c., and one w.c. to each house is allowed a modation.** free water supply. All registered workshops are compelled to provide flushing cisterns, which are also being extended, wherever the value of the property justifies the expense, to all working-class dwellings. Defects were found in four w.c.'s and four drains. Four D and Bell traps were abolished.

Scavenging. House refuse is collected daily in the central business part of the town, and twice a week in other areas. It is usually placed for collection in pails or open boxes on the footpaths outside the front doors—a bad system since having no proper covering, these receptacles are generally at the mercy of cats and dogs and of the wind. The refuse when collected is conveyed in covered carts to a two-celled Heenan Destructor, which assists in supplying power for town lighting.

Sanitary Inspections. The statement of the Sanitary Inspector will be found on page 29. The number of complaints was 27. Mr. A. Isherwood has been your Inspector since December, 1911, has continued to take the greatest interest in his work, and the general health of the town owes much to his competence and energy.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations. There are two registered Lodging Houses, which are under the supervision of the Police. There has been no complaint made in regard to them. They are not permitted drinking licenses.

Offensive Trades. There are nine premises licensed under this heading, all fried fish shops, placed under this category by a local Bye-law. Underground sleeping rooms (Section 17 (7) Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909) are unknown in the district.

Other Sanitary Conditions requiring Notice. The drainage of the ground between the Butts and the Grindle, including Friar's Lane, presents a problem which still awaits a satisfactory solution. Ditches have been widened and deepened in places, but through disagreement between the Town Council and some of the owners as to the responsibility for the silting up of some of the water channels, it has not yet been possible to

ensure that the whole of this area, which lies low and has a small outfall, should be properly drained. In a dry summer, stagnant pools are capable of causing a nuisance.

Inspection has been made of the places of entertainment, and considerable alteration and improvement effected in the sanitary arrangements at the Theatre.

The School Medical Officer reports independently **Schools.** under the provisions of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act. Here it is necessary to refer to Sanitation and Water Supply; and to the question of School Closure and Exclusions. All the schools receive the town water supply in sufficiency, and all but one are connected with the main drainage, and their lighting, warming and ventilation are, generally speaking, satisfactory. No school was closed during 1920 for epidemic disease. All cases of a contagious or infectious character are rigorously excluded, and contacts who have not previously had the disease in question are excluded also until the incubation period is over, isolation being provided for wherever possible. The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases apart from measles has been remarkably small.

C.—FOOD.

The local milk supply depends on 7 Cowkeepers, **Food.** whose dairies are regularly inspected, and in addition **Milk Supply.** 12 milk sellers who receive milk from outside sources; 14 samples of milk were taken, of which 11 were genuine. The new milk regulations are unlikely to affect the local milk supply which is uniformly good in quality. The cleanliness of milk at its origin is difficult to guarantee when the article is transported

for sale beyond the area of its production. It is, therefore, impossible to ensure the cleanliness or bacteriological purity of imported milk, until concerted action between neighbouring areas can be arranged. No action has been taken on the subject of tuberculosis in cows.

**Milk & Cream
Regulations,
1912 & 1917.**

No action was taken beyond submitting 14 samples of milk for analysis, including that for preservatives. All were free.

Meat.

There are 17 slaughter-houses all licensed annually. 638 visits have been paid to them—on one occasion the place was found dirty. These premises are old and generally do not conform to modern ideas. The necessity for economy has probably indefinitely postponed the discussion of a Public Abattoir, which however is one of the most pressing needs of the day. The inspections of meat led to 3,590 lbs. being condemned as being unfit for human food. The number of slaughter-houses in the district—1914, 17 ; January, 1920, 17 ; December, 1920, 17 ; registered, 1914, 0 ; January, 1920, 0 ; December, 1920, 0.

Bake-houses.

There are 29 bake-houses, of which one is underground, and specially licensed. Their defects arise from the present state of the law affecting all such premises, and have been dealt with in many previous reports.

Other Food.

The sanitary conditions of premises where food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale, chiefly eating-houses, is generally satisfactory. Inspection is systematic, and there have been no complaints.

**Sale of Food
and Drugs Act.**

Twenty-two samples were taken, the list of which will be found in the Inspector's summary.

D.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The year showed a marked diminution in notifiable and infectious diseases, though measles was epidemic in the spring (*vide* Table II). There are 30 beds in the Isolation Hospital, which received 25 cases during the year—all recovered. There were no return cases and carriers were not met with. The incidence of non-notifiable disease was small and calls for no comment beyond that contained in the report of the School Medical Officer. No schools were closed.

From this cause 1 death occurred.

Influenza.

Is controlled by the County Council. Number of **Tuberculosis.** cases notified were:—Lung 16, Meninges 1, Bones and Joints 5, other organs 8, giving a total of 30, about the average. The provision made for the proper control and treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, especially of advanced cases, is still inadequate.

These are also in the hands of the County Council, and **Venereal Diseases.** no cases have come under local observation.

E.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The administration of the Acts of 1902 and 1918 rests (1) and (2). with the County Council, and there is nothing to add to what has been written on this subject by the School Medical Officer.

Three cases of Puerperal Fever, two of which recovered; (3). 9 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, 8 by medical men and 1 by a mid-wife. These are dealt with by the Health Visitors, appointed by the County Council, and were slight, no permanent injury resulting in any

of the cases, except in one case where the child died of Congenital Syphilis at 6 weeks of age. It is doubtful if any of the other cases were of venereal origin.

F.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Staff.

The Medical Officer of Health is a part time officer. The Sanitary Inspector is fully qualified for his duties, which include the inspection of meat and of all other food stuffs ; taking of samples for analysis ; the inspection of houses ; and the investigation of complaints. Two School Nurses are available for following up infectious diseases amongst school children.

(2) Hospital Accommodation.

The Isolation Hospital has been described. The cost of its administration for 1920 was £554, equivalent to a rate of less than 2¼d. in the £.

The Small Pox Hospital, which was erected in 1902, and taken over during the War for military purposes, still stands, but is no longer prepared for the reception of cases, the treatment of Small Pox having been transferred to the County Council, whose Hospital is outside the town.

(3) Local Acts. The following is a list of local or general adoptive Acts in force :—

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Libraries Act, 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Bye-laws are also in force to regulate the following matters :—

New Buildings.

New Streets and Drainage.

Slaughter-houses.

Common Lodging Houses.

Markets.

Cleansing of Roads, Footways, etc.

Prevention of Nuisances from Snow, Dust, Rubbish,
etc.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

School Attendance.

Street Cries and other Nuisances.

Hackney Carriages.

Control of Dogs at night time.

Rear Lights on Vehicles.

Pleasure Grounds.

The Official Analyst examines all samples under the (4) **Chemical and Bacteriological Work.** Food and Drugs Act, and all samples of water. In addition to the detailed report on each sample, the Council receives a quarterly report on this subject. Bacteriological work is not systematically undertaken. The sputum, in cases of suspected Tuberculosis in which no arrangements can be made by the patient, is conducted by the Medical Officer of Health. Swabs for Diphtheria and Cerebro Spinal Meningitis are examined by the County Medical Officer. The samples analysed by the Public Analyst were as follows :—

Milk, 14. 11 of which were genuine ; 1 contained $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of added water. The Vendor was prosecuted and fined £4. Proceedings were taken also in the two remaining cases, in which the Analyst reported a deficiency in milk fat to the extent of 47 per cent. and 10

per cent. respectively. The defence was that the cream having risen to the top of the churn while the milk was drawn from the tap at the bottom, and there being no obligation on the Vendor to ensure mixing, abstraction of fat could not be proved. After a prolonged hearing the Bench dismissed both cases.

Butter, 4. All genuine.

Margarine, 4. All genuine.

Three samples of water from wells were analysed. Two were satisfactory, while in the third instance, after a Bacteriological report, the well was closed.

G.—OTHER SERVICES.

The West Suffolk General Hospital has not been used in co-operation with the work of the Council.

The Poor Law Infirmary is well built, equipped and staffed, and the relations between the Council and Guardians ensure that it will be available in times of epidemic or other emergency.

A child suffering from Tuberculosis, for whom there was no accommodation at the Sanatorium and whose home conditions were unsatisfactory, was treated for several months in a shelter in the Infirmary grounds.

H.—HOUSING.

Memo. $\frac{40}{\text{Int.}}$ issued by the Ministry of Health bears the date February, 1921, and sprang a list of details required under this heading which was impossible to supply without the appointment of a special staff of Inspectors, if the particulars were to be obtained in the time

allowed for this Report. The general references cover six headings with 16 sub-headings, and relate to shortage and excess of houses, the extent and causes of overcrowding, the fitness of houses and the causes of defects ; to unhealthy areas, and to the measures taken or contemplated to remedy any defects shown by the above under the Public Health Acts, the Housing Act, or under local Bye-laws. These general details are covered by three Appendices with 32 sub-headings, intended to present statistics epitomising the results obtained by the investigations covered by the general report. It is obvious that so comprehensive an analysis of the housing conditions of a district such as this, to be complete, would need a staff of inspectors and clerks far larger than that which has been available.

Housing conditions generally have been completely disorganized by the war, which first arrested normal building operations, and then, having created overcrowding by an increase in the marriage rate, rendered improvements and repairs exceedingly difficult by the increase in cost of materials and labour. There are 3,956 houses, of which 3,267 may be classified as working class dwellings. Fifty new houses of this latter class were commenced by the Council during the year, of which 14 have been completed ; the remainder should be finished before next year. The population has changed but little, apart from the return of demobilized men and the increase in marriage and birth rates, both of which are unlikely to continue to increase. Allowing for dwellings whose closure is desirable when they can be replaced, there is an estimated shortage of 200 houses. Over-crowding, though not ~~un~~common, has been sufficiently serious to call occasionally for special action. Its

causes lie in the scarcity of houses suitable for the needs of large families able to pay only a small rent. Until the present ~~period of~~ social unrest and widespread unemployment have been overcome on national lines, it is quite unlikely that the supply of houses can be made to approximate more nearly to the demand. The general standard of housing is good, though there still remain lathe and plaster dwellings, whose condition precludes them from the possibility of ever yielding an economic rent if thoroughly repaired. The defects generally found are due to bad repair of floors, ceilings, doors and windows, all combining to cause damp as well as faulty ventilation. Little action has been possible in such cases, owing to the scarcity of labour and the prohibitive cost, beyond remedying the more serious defects. Sanitary defects, *e.g.*, water supply or w.c.'s, are always regarded as calling for immediate remedy, and it is entirely in regard to structural alterations and improvements that action has had to be deferred. Strictly speaking, there are no "Unhealthy Areas," nor have any complaints been received under this heading. Inspections under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations have been regularly conducted, and reports made monthly to the Public Health Committee on every house inspected.

The provision of new houses is evidently going to be a slow process, and it is difficult to deal with unsatisfactory conditions with the energy and promptitude that are desirable. The 14 new houses completed during the year have cost on the average £1,100 to build; the rents charged vary from £26 to £27 6s. 0d. per annum. The average number of persons whom they accommodate is 3.28, five of them holding only two persons each.

The annual loss per head is £8 12s. 6d.* Presumably, if the object is to find extra housing for as many people as possible, attention should be directed less to letting houses built by State aid to small families who can afford something like an economic rent, than to cutting the loss by letting them to larger families at even a smaller rent. This is a question on which there is likely to be a wide divergence of opinion between the Ministry of Health and the Treasury; and the Town Council, tied as it is by the promise of a grant from the latter, will probably consider it wise to place monetary considerations first.

* Reckoning interest at 5 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT DURING 1920 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Assignable to other Areas.	Transferable in from other Districts.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1915	15,506	371	330	21.28	338	21.79	61	14	38	119.09	291	19.00
1916	16,203	378	326	19.74	317	21.28	76	9	31	96.87	250	16.78
	14,893											
1917	15,540	291	230	14.80	291	20.8	69	17	21	91.30	239	17.14
	13,941											
1918	15,635	276	236	15.09	368	26.3	82	11	14	59.32	297	21.28
	13,954											
1919	16,412	269	262	15.96	219	13.89	49	9	20	74.35	179	12.66
	15,756											
1920	16,612	409	401	24.14	218	13.30	48	11	9	22.44	181	11.04
	16,384											

The first number given under the year 1916 is the Somerset House estimate of the population for the calculation of Birth-rate, the second for that of Death-rate.

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Number of Cases Notified.	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
Small Pox	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	20	19
Erysipelas	7	—
Scarlet Fever.. ..	4	2
Typhus Fever.. ..	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—
Enteric Fever.. ..	2	—
Chicken-Pox	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	—
Plague.. ..	—	—
Influenzial Pneumonia	1	—
Phthisis	16	—
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	14	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..	2	—
Malaria	3	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Ophthalmia	9	—
Measles and German Measles ..	201	4
Totals	282	25

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1920
IN BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Public Institutions, Residents and Non-Residents.
		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	
All causes	{ Certified ...	177	9	4	—	5	8	13	34	104	88
	{ Uncertified...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Enteric Fever	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Small-pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Phthisis Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	11	—	—	—	1	1	6	3	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Cancer—Malignant Disease	...	31	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	22	15
Rheumatic Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Organic Heart Disease	...	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	7
Bronchitis	...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4
Puerperal Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Debility & Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Suicides	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Defined Diseases	...	69	1	1	—	—	4	2	13	48	43
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals	...	181	9	4	—	5	8	13	35	107	88

TABLE IV.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks to 3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total under 1 year.
All causes	Certified ...	...	1	1	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	9
	Uncertified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	...	...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rickets ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	...	...	1	1	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	9

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.—Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated Population	16,612
(2) General death-rate	...	...	...	11.04
(3) Death-rate from tuberculosis	...	...	...	.97
(4) Infantile mortality	...	...	...	22.44
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes	...			3,956
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses	...			3,267
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected				14

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—Inspection.

(1) Total Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	76
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910...				37
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...			0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...		36

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers		0
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III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—*Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c, Act, 1919.* *Nil ; all under P.H. Act, 1875*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners	0
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	57
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners	31*
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—*Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0

* Work proceeding on 21 others.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	0

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b) Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

(1) Name of area	...	...	...
(2) Acreage	...	...	...
(3) Number of working-class houses in area...			
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced	...	...	...

4.—Number of houses not complying with the Building Bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919

...	0
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5.—Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer .

...
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- (1) Borough Engineer. General supervision, lay-out, &c.
- (2) Architect. Planning and supervision of construction.
- (3) Assistant for Town Planning. Assisting (1) and (2).
- (4) Clerk of Works. Supervision of materials and men.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

There are 216 premises under this heading, of which 14 are Factories, viz. :—

Mineral Water Factories ..	...	...	2
Flax Factory ...	...	...	1
Iron Works ...	...	...	2
Stay Factory ...	...	...	1
Clothing Factories ...	...	...	2
Factory Laundries ...	...	...	2
Maltings ...	...	...	4

The remainder consist mainly of Cycle Workshops, Garages, Upholsterers' and Furniture Repair Shops, Basket Makers' Premises, and Workshop Laundries.

They are regularly inspected, and their condition as regards sanitation, cleanliness, lighting, ventilation and repair is, generally speaking, good. Attention has also been paid to the question of fire-control and emergency exits.

The Tables, required by the Home Office follow, and show that nuisances in these premises are exceptional.

Form 572. NOVEMBER 1913.**1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES. 1	Number of		
	Inspections. 2	Written Notices. 3	Prosecutions. 4
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	16	Nil	Nil
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	216	"	"
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	"	"
Total	232	"	"

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			Number of Pro-ecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	Nil	Nil
Want of Ventilation	Nil	Nil	„	„
Overcrowding	„	„	„	„
Want of Drainage of Floors	„	„	„	„
Other Nuisances	„	„	„	„
Sanitary accom- { insufficient	„	„	„	„
modation { unsuitable or defective	„	„	„	„
{ not separate for sexes	„	„	„	„
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of Underground Bake- house (s. 101)	„	„	„	„
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	„	„	„	„
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to Outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).	„	„	„	„
Total	1	1	0	0

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.*	Outworkers' Lists Section 107.										Outwork in Unwholesome Premises. Section 108			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.			
	Lists received from Employers.						Prosecutions.				Prosecutions.			Instances.			
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.		Failing to send lists.		Instances.		
	Lists. †	Outworkers. †		Lists.	Outworkers.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Orders made (s. 110).			
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.								Orders made (s. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Wearing Apparel—																	
Making, &c....	I	I	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Work ...	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		
Total ...	I	I	I	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	NUMBER.
1	2
Bakehouses	31
Carriage Makers and Repairers	7
Cycle Repairers	9
Garages	5
Others (chiefly Domestic	150
Total number of Workshops on Register ..	202

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS. 1	NUMBER. 2
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901)	Nil.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901) { Notified by H.M. Inspector .. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	Nil. Nil.
Other	Nil.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	1
In use at the end of the year	1

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act, in Workshops and Workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces, or home work. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of March, 1912.

SUMMARY.

The following Table contains an abstract of particulars taken from the Inspector's books :—

Number of Visits paid	2538
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NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Defective w.c.'s	4
Keeping of Animals so as to be a Nuisance	3
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of Refuse	...	...	...	...	6
Dirty Walls and Ceilings	...	...	...	...	8
Defective Walls and Ceilings	...	...	...	...	96
D and Bell Traps Abolished	...	...	...	...	4
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	6
Blocked Drains	...	...	...	...	21
Dirty Condition of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	2
Dirty Condition of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Floors	...	...	...	...	41
Defective Roofs	...	...	...	...	19
Defective Troughing	...	...	...	...	20
Defective Paving in Yards	...	...	...	...	24
Damp Basements	...	...	...	...	4
Dirty w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	5
Sink Wastes, Defects of	...	...	...	...	3
Surface Water, Defects of	...	...	...	...	3
Defective Window Frames	...	...	...	...	15
Dirty Condition of House and Bedding	...	...	...	...	2
Insufficient Drainage	...	...	...	...	16
Insufficient Lighting	...	...	...	...	3
Insufficient w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	2
New w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	2

Dead Wells Abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Premises Stripped and Cleansed after Infectious Disease	14
Miscellaneous	37

Number of Complaints received	27
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Preliminary Notices	13
Statutory Notices	44

Visits for Infectious Diseases	59
Houses Disinfected	...	...	...	96
Articles Disinfected	...	...	...	2175
Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	22
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	224
Visits to Milkshops	...	...	...	55
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	638

Meat and other Foodstuffs Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption	3,590 lbs.
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